

Congresswoman Carolyn B. Maloney's

CHOICE SCORECARD

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Introduction:

This Choice Scorecard Report details the legislative actions concerning reproductive choice taken by the past 6 Congresses, including the 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, and the current 109th Congress. Though not all of the votes became law, the overwhelming majority of all votes are anti-choice. Actions listed as "pro-choice" often refer to anti-choice measures which one branch of Congress rejected, rather than an actual pro-choice measure that passed. This means that pro-choice policy has, for the most part, remained in effect only so far as anti-choice legislation failed.

The Congressional votes concerning reproductive choice in this report cover the period from February 14, 1995 through November 20th, 2004. More recent action where votes are still pending are listed without characterization as either pro- or anti-choice.

Contents of this Report:

- 1) Brief background information on the issue
- 2) Overview of votes taken and the trends they suggest
- 3) Explanation of the categories of actions and background on each category
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Background:

Since the 1973 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Roe v. Wade*, which ensures Constitutional protection of a woman's decision whether to terminate her pregnancy, over 1,000 separate legislative proposals have been introduced affecting abortion policy. The vast majority of these proposals have sought to restrict the availability of abortions. This same trend can be seen in the 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, and through the first half of the 108th Congress.

Anti-choice advocates initially focused on the passage of a constitutional amendment which would overturn the Supreme Court's decision in *Roe v. Wade*; indeed, a series of these amendments have been introduced in many Congresses since 1973. To date, however, not a single amendment has passed either the House or the Senate. With these efforts proving to be unsuccessful, anti-choice advocates have more recently begun to focus on banning the use of federal money to pay for the performance of abortions. The greatest effort has been towards restricting Medicaid abortions under the annual appropriations for the Department of Health and Human Services. The first of these restrictions is commonly known as the "Hyde Amendment." Restrictions on the usage of federal monies for abortion are broken down in the table into specific subject areas. The Hyde Amendment includes many of the subject areas listed. The restriction of federal monies for the performance of abortion can be seen in areas as diverse as District of Columbia funding for abortion, women in the military, and international family planning. The latter two areas are the most controversial and have had the most legislative action of all votes on reproductive choice, with the aforementioned exception of banning late term abortion procedures. (1)

The majority of anti-choice votes limit the availability of abortions by preventing the use of federal funds to provide for abortions. This restriction on federal monies affects facilities that provide reproductive services. It also affects specific groups such as women in the military, women in federal prisons, and federal employees. The National Family Planning Program, or Title X, receives a quarter of the its funding from the federal government, and declining funding for the program prevents many clinics from providing low-cost abortions despite the fact that the income of sixty percent of clients is below the federal poverty level. (2)

The Bush Administration has been particularly threatening to the right to choose, especially on the issue of so-called "partial birth abortion." The Supreme Court's decision in *Stenberg v. Carhart* (2000) found a so-called "partial-birth" abortion ban unconstitutional because it failed to include an exception to protect the health of the mother and because the language defining the prohibited procedure was too vague. Never the less, President Bush signed The Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003 into law even though the act does not include the required exceptions.

Although State actions are not reported here, it is important to read this report in the context of the growing over-all strength of the anti-choice movement at all levels of government.

Overview of the Votes and Trends

The vast majority of all the Congressional votes and other actions on reproductive choice issues have had an anti-choice outcome: 176 out of a total of 210 actions, or about 84% of actions, had a negative impact of a woman's freedom to choose. Many of the actions characterized as pro-choice are merely anti-choice measures that failed, meaning that they were relatively modest victories for pro-choice members.

As shown on the chart and the end of this report, many actions relate to banning a late term abortion or the so-called "partial birth" abortion procedure, limits on funding for international family planning, limitations on woman in the military and then deferral employee health benefits plan, establishing legal rights of a fetus, and reductions in Title X funding.

These numbers seem to show a disheartening trend in that the percentage of votes that are pro-choice has declined for the past four Congresses.

Footnotes:

(1) CRS Issue Brief for Congress: Abortion: Legislative Response. Updated May 4, 2005.

(2) The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI), Fulfilling the Promise: Public Policy and U.S. Family Planning Clinics, New York: AGI, 2000.

Category	Explanation and Background
<p>Accompanying a Minor Across State Lines</p>	<p>Minors face a targeted threat to their reproductive rights from laws requiring parental notification before they can access abortion services or cross state lines to do so.</p>
<p>Banning a Late Term Abortion</p>	<p>"Partial birth" abortion is not a medical term, but it has been used to describe surgical abortion procedures used towards the end of the second-trimester of pregnancy. In <i>Sterberg v. Carhart</i> (2000), The Supreme Court found a ban on so-called "partial-birth" abortion unconstitutional because it failed to include an exception to protect the health of the woman and because the language defining the prohibited procedure was too vague. Defying the Court's decision, President Bush signed The Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003 into law although it does not include the required exceptions.</p>
<p>Clinic Protection</p>	<p>Clinics and their patients face threats from anti-choice protesters who try to intimidate and harass people on their way to clinics. Congress has responded to these violent tactics with The Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE), which courts have upheld as constitutional.</p>
<p>Confirmations, Appointments and Nominations</p>	<p>The Congress has confirmed appointments of openly anti-choice appointees during the Bush administration. The President has the opportunity to directly impact choice by appointing pro- or anti-choice officials.</p>
<p>Contraceptives</p>	<p><i>Griswold v. Connecticut</i> gave married women the right to use contraception, and subsequent cases have expanded the right of access to all. The Bush Administration has been particularly negative towards contraception. In a June, 2005 White House press conference, Scott McClellan refused to answer a question on whether or not President Bush supports contraception, indicating a negative stance to the mere use of contraception. In addition, Congress has regulated whether contraception should be covered by insurance companies.</p>
<p>District of Columbia Funding for Abortion</p>	<p>Because the budget for the District of Columbia is within the federal budget, Congress can control how funds can be spent in the District. It has restricted their use for abortion.</p>
<p>Education</p>	<p>The Bush Administration threatens reproductive health by promoting "abstinence only education," and failing to provide young people with the information they need to prevent unwanted pregnancy and the spread of STDs. Congress passed the Adolescent Family Life Act in 1981, which provided grants mainly to religious programs promoting chastity. Federal funding of abstinence-only education has increased since then and been used to promulgate misinformation about STDs, pregnancy, HIV, and the effectiveness of contraceptives. *</p>
<p>Emergency Contraception</p>	<p>Emergency contraception prevents pregnancy very effectively if taken 24-72 hours after unprotected intercourse. EC may prevent pregnancy by preventing ovulation, blocking fertilization or preventing implantation. The FDA has not approved EC for over the counter status, and access is limited by "refusal clauses" and poor information about the drug.</p>

Establishing the Legal Right of a Fetus	In <i>Roe v. Wade</i> , the Supreme Court found that the term, "person," in the constitution applies only "post-natally." Since <i>Roe</i> , efforts to establish legal rights for a fetus have appeared in multiple bills. For example, the so-called "Laci Peterson" bill of 2004 makes crimes against a woman that result in an injury to the fetus count as two separate crimes.
Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan (FEHBP)	In 1983, the Hyde Amendment process was extended to prohibiting the use of Federal Employee Health Benefits to pay for abortions except when the life of the woman was in danger. In 1984, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) attempted to eliminate non-life-saving abortion coverage; this OPM action did not survive in court. Because OPM was unable to impose this restriction, Congress acted to prohibit coverage in the federal employee health insurance plan except when the life of the woman was in danger. This prohibitions as removed in 1993, but the 104th Congress passed language imposing a prohibition except where the life of the mother would be endangered or in cases of rape or incest.
Federal Refusal Clause	This clause in the Omnibus Appropriations Bill prohibits funding to any Federal agency or program or State or local government that discriminates against a health care entities based on whether they provide abortion services or referrals. This endangers federal funding for family planning programs and threatens the ability of states to enforce their own laws mandating that health facilities support the right to choose.
International Family Planning	The United State has the power to impact the status of reproductive health worldwide through its contributions to the UNFPA and other organizations working on the ground. Instead of providing funds, in 2001, President Bush reimposed the "global gag rule," prohibiting granting U.S. funds to any overseas health clinic unless it agrees not to use its own, private, non-U.S. funds for: (1) abortion services, (2) abortion-related advocacy, or (3) abortion counseling or referrals. In 2003, however, the Bush administration expanded the policy to cover the entire State Department budget. **
Medicaid Funding	Congress has the power to control what health care services are covered under the Medicaid program, and it has used this power to restrict coverage for abortion. Currently, federal Medicaid funding covers abortion only in cases of rape, incest, and life endangerment, but Medicaid has not covered abortion even in these cases in the past.
Research on Fetal Tissue	Congress has limited promising research using fetal tissue and stem cells based on concerns about fetal rights and the beginning of life.
Restrictions on Physicians and Medical Students	Congress affects choice through regulating the medical profession. It has does so by funding programs that refuse to teach abortion techniques and by limiting physicians' discussion of abortion during collective bargaining.
Testing RU-486/Mifepristone	RU-486 is a drug that blocks a key hormone for the maintenance of a pregnancy and can therefore cause abortion if taken early in pregnancy. RU-486 provides a medical alternative to aspiration abortion. Congress prohibited the FDA from using funds to test and develop this drug, causing delay in its FDA approval. In 2000, the FDA did approve RU-486 under the brand name Mifepristone.

Title X Funding of Family Planning	Title X of the Public Health Service Act is America's family planning program, signed into law in 1970. The program provides family planning services that include a broad range of contraceptive methods and related counseling and does not include funding for abortion directly. By limiting the funding for Title X, Congress can greatly affect the lives of the 5 million women a year who would not be able to afford family planning services without the help of Title X clinics.***
To Express the Sense of Congress a Supreme Court decision was Appropriate	Congress has recognized the appropriateness of both <i>Griswold v. Connecticut</i> and <i>Roe v. Wade</i> .
Welfare Funding	"Family cap" provisions prohibit states from increasing a recipient's cash benefits for having additional children while on welfare. Congress has also encouraged States to reduce the birth-rate out-of-wedlock without increasing abortion rates.
Women in Federal Prison	Health care for women in federal prison is subject to governmental control, making this group particularly vulnerable to infringement on the right to choose. Through prohibitions in the appropriations for federal prisons, Congress has restricted the use of funds to provide abortions to women in federal prison.
Women in the Military	Since 1978, the Department of Defense has been prevented from funding abortions for women in the in the military except under increasingly restricted circumstances. In 1988, the DoD unilaterally began prohibiting women in the military from paying for abortions at military facilities with their own funds. President Clinton lifted this ban in 1993 through Executive Order, but in 1996, Congress banned even privately-funded abortions.****

* Waxman Report

** NARAL

*** Planned Parenthood

**** Center for Reproductive Rights

	NAME OF BILL/ACTION (subject area)	CATEGORY	VOTE SUBJECT	INTRODUCE D BY:	DESCRIPTION	VOTE OUTCOME & BILL STATUS	EFFECT	PUBLIC LAW?
1	Amendment to Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grants Act (H.R.728)	Clinic Protection	H.Amdt. 159	Rep. Schroeder	Amends bill (H.R. 728) whose purpose is to control crime by providing law enforcement block grants to states. Amendment would explicitly permit money from block grants to be used to protect abortion clinics.	2/14/95 House Rejected 164-266	ANTI-CHOICE	no
2	Amendment to American Overseas Interest Act (H.R. 1561).	International Family Planning (International Family Planning)	H.Amdt. 403	Rep. Smith	Amendment reinstates "Mexico City Policy" which disqualifies non-governmental organizations from receiving U.S. aid if they use such funds to pay for legal abortions or to engage in activity that can be construed to influence their nation's abortion policy. Also prohibits funds for UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).	5/24/95 House Adopted 240-181	ANTI-CHOICE	no
3	Amendment to the Smith Amendment to the American Overseas Interest Act (H.R. 1561)	International Family Planning	H.Amdt. 404	Rep. Morella	Strikes the Smith provision which reinstates the "Mexico City Policy" and restores aid to UNFPA (see below).	5/24/95 House Rejected 198-227	ANTI-CHOICE	no
4	FY96 American Overseas Interest Act (H.R. 1561)	International Family Planning	H.R. 1561	Rep. Gilman	House vote for final passage of foreign aid and State Department authorization bill, containing anti-choice amendment.	6/8/95 Passed House 222-192 4/12/96 President vetoed 4/30/96 House override failed 234-188	ANTI-CHOICE	no

5	National Defense Authorization Act for FY96 (H.R. 1530)	Women in the Military	H.R. 1530	Rep. Spence	A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, containing committee language prohibiting DOD facilities from being used to perform abortions except where the life of the mother is in danger or in cases of rape or incest	6/15/95 House Passed 300-126 12/28/95 President vetoed	ANTI-CHOICE	no
6	Amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act for FY96 (H.R. 1530).	Women in the Military	H.Amdt. 436	Rep. DeLauro	Amendment strikes committee language prohibiting military personnel and their dependents from obtaining privately funded abortions at overseas military hospitals.	6/15/95 Failed House 196-230 12/28/95 President vetoed 1/3/96 House Override Failed 240-156	ANTI-CHOICE	no
7	Surgeon General Confirmation	Confirmations, Appointments and Nominations	Nomination	Pres. Clinton	Motion to invoke cloture on the confirmation of President Clinton's nomination of Dr. Henry W. Foster of Tennessee to be the U.S. Surgeon General.	6/21/95 Senate rejected 57-43	ANTI-CHOICE	no
8	Surgeon General Confirmation	Confirmations, Appointments and Nominations	Nomination	Pres. Clinton	A second motion to invoke cloture on the confirmation of President Clinton's nomination of Dr. Henry W. Foster of Tennessee to be U.S. Surgeon General.	6/22/95 Senate rejected 57-43	ANTI-CHOICE	no
9	Amendment to Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1996 (H.R. 1868).	International Family Planning	H.Amdt. 477	Rep. Smith	Amendment includes "Mexico City Policy" in bill, which disqualifies non-governmental organizations from receiving U.S. aid if they use such funds to pay for legal abortions or to engage in activity that can be construed to influence their nation's abortion policy. Also prohibits funds for UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).	6/28/95 House Adopted 243-187 2/12/96 President signed bill	ANTI-CHOICE	2/12/1996 Became Public Law No: 104-107

10	Amendment to the Smith Amendment to Foreign Operations Appropriations Act of 1996 (H.R. 1868).	International Family Planning	H.Amdt. 478	Rep. Meyers	Amendment to the Smith amendment (below) to eliminate the provisions of the Smith amendment and to strike out provisions prohibiting funding of private, non-governmental or multilateral organizations that directly or indirectly perform abortions in a foreign country	6/28/95 House Rejected 201-229 2/12/96 President signed bill	ANTI-CHOICE	2/12/1996 Became Public Law No: 104-107
11	Amendment to FY96 Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations (H.R. 2020).	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	H.Amdt. 566	Rep. Hoyer	Amendment would delete provision that prohibits federal employees and their families from choosing a health insurance plan with abortion coverage through the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan (Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan), but insurers may provide coverage for life endangerment.	7/19/95 House Rejected 188-235 11/19/95 President signed bill	ANTI-CHOICE	11/19/1995 5 Became Public Law No: 104-52
12	Amendment to FY96 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations (H.R. 2076).	Women in Federal Prison	H.Amdt. 651	Rep. Norton	Amendment strikes out the provision preventing funding for abortions for women in federal prison, except in cases of rape or when the woman's life is endangered.	7/26/98 Failed House 146-281 12/19/95 President vetoed	ANTI-CHOICE	no
13	Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations for FY96 (H.R. 2076)	Women in Federal Prison	H.R. 2076	Rep. Rogers	A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes. Contains provision that prevents funds from being used to provide abortions for women in federal prison except in cases of rape or when the woman's life is endangered.	7/19/95 Passed House 272-151 12/19/95 President veto	ANTI-CHOICE	no

14	Amendment to the above Amendment to Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations for FY96 (H.R. 2127).	Title X Funding and Family Planning	H.Amdt. 717	Rep. Greenwood	Amendment restores funding of Title X and prohibits funding under Title X for abortions, direct pregnancy counseling, lobbying or political activity.	8/2/95 Passed House 224-204 (H.R. 2127 did not pass Senate)	ANTI-CHOICE	no
15	Amendment to Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations for FY 96 (H.R. 2127).	Title X Funding and Family Planning	H.Amdt. 718	Rep. Livingston	Amendment would terminate the Title X family planning program and transfer \$193 million of Title X money to block grant programs which are not required to provide family planning service.	8/2/95 Failed House 207-221 (H.R. 2127 did not pass Senate)	PRO-CHOICE	no
16	Amendment to Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations for FY96 (H.R. 2127).	Medicaid Funding	H.Amdt. 726	Rep. Kolbe	Amendment would strike language that permits States to decide whether Medicaid funds may be used to pay for an abortion in the case of rape or incest; and replaces it with language that requires the federal government to pay the entire cost of Medicaid abortions in the case of rape or incest.	8/3/95 Failed House 206-215	ANTI-CHOICE	no
17	Amendment to Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations for FY96 (H.R. 2127).	Restrictions on Physicians and Medical Students	H.Amdt. 728	Rep. Ganske	Amendment would strike a provision that prohibits the withholding of federal funds from medical training programs that do not offer training in abortion procedures.	8/3/95 Failed House 189-235	ANTI-CHOICE	no

18	Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations for FY96.	Medicaid Funding	H.R. 2127	Rep. Porter	On final passage, this appropriations bill contained provisions that would undermine abortion training for obstetrics and gynecology residents, allow states not to fund Medicaid abortions for low-income women in cases of rape or incest and prohibit funding of human embryo research.	8/4/95 Passed House 219-208 (H.R. 2127 did not pass Senate)	ANTI-CHOICE	no
19	Amendment to FY96 Treasury, Postal Service and General Appropriations (H.R. 2020).	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	S.Amdt. to the committee amendment	Sen. Nickles	Amendment to the committee amendment that prohibits federal employees and their families from choosing a health insurance plan with abortion coverage through the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan (Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan). Insurance providers may include abortion coverage for life endangerment	8/5/95 Senate Adopted 52-41 11/19/95 President signed	ANTI-CHOICE	
20	Amendment to FY96 Treasury, Postal Service and General Appropriations (H.R. 2020).	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	S.Amdt 2153	Sen. Nickles	Amendment would add abortion coverage in cases of rape or incest to previously passed language in the amendment to the committee amendment (see #19 above).	8/5/95 Senate Adopted 50-44	ANTI-CHOICE	11/19/99 5 Became Public Law No: 104-52
21	Amendment to FY96 Treasury, Postal Service and General Appropriations (H.R. 2020).	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	S.Amdt. 2227	Sen. Mikulski	Amendment would allow federal employees and their families to choose health insurance plans through the Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan that cover abortions that are medically necessary, in cases of rape or incest, or when the woman's life is endangered	8/5/95 Senate Rejected 45-49 11/19/95 President signed	ANTI-CHOICE	11/19/1999 5 Became Public Law No: 104-52

22	Substitute Amendment to above Amendment to National Defense Appropriations Act for FY96 (H.R. 2126).	Women in the Military	H.Amdt. 753	Rep. DeLauro	Amendment, offered as a substitute to the Dorman amendment (see below), would allow abortions to be performed at medical treatment or other Defense Department facilities if the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term; or, in the case of treatment facilities located outside the U.S., if the cost incurred for the procedure is fully reimbursed with private funds.	9/7/95 Failed House 194-224 1/21/96 H.R. 2126 became law	ANTI-CHOICE	no
23	Amendment to FY96 National Defense Appropriations Act (H.R. 2126).	Women in the Military	H.Amdt. 752	Rep. Dorman	Amendment prohibits the use of federal funds or U.S. military facilities to perform abortions, except when the life of the mother is threatened.	9/7/95 House Adopted 226-191 21/1/98	ANTI-CHOICE	12/1/1995 Became Public Law No: 104-61
24	Amendment to the Personal Responsibility Act of 1995 (H.R. 4)	Welfare Funding	S.Amdt. 2575	Sen. Domenici	Amendment would strike the "family cap" provision that prohibits states from increasing a recipient's cash benefits for having additional children while on welfare.	9/13/95 Senate Adopted 66-34, 1/9/1996 Vetoes by President H.R. 4	PRO-CHOICE	no
25	Amendment to the Personal Responsibility Act of 1995 (H.R. 4).	Welfare Funding	S.Amdt. 2581	Sen. Jeffords	Amendment would strike the "illegitimacy ratio" provision that gives states more money for reducing their out-of-wedlock birth rates without increasing their abortion rates.	9/14/95 Senate Rejected 37-63 1/22/96 President vetoed H.R. 4	ANTI-CHOICE	no

26	Amendment to FY96 Foreign Operations Appropriations (H.R. 1868).	International Family Planning	S.Amdt. 2730	Sen. Helms	Amendment would prohibit funding for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), unless the President certifies that the UNFPA has terminated all activities in China by 3/1/96 or that coercive abortions in China have stopped for at least 12 months.	9/21/95 Senate Rejected 43-57	PRO-CHOICE	no
27	Motion to table amendment to FY96 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations (H.R. 2076).	Women in Federal Prison	Motion	Sen. Smith	Motion to table an amendment proposed by Sen. Specter that would strike the provision that prevents funds from being used to provide abortions for women in federal prison except in cases of rape or when the woman's life is endangered	9/29/95 Senate Adopted 2-44 12/19/95 President vetoed H.R. 2076 Provision remained in final version.	ANTI-CHOICE	no
28	The Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act of 1995 (H.R. 2491)	Medicaid Funding	Motion	Sen. Nickles	Motion to waive the Budget Act with respect to the Chafee point of order to strike language which permanently prohibits Medicaid funding of abortions except in cases of rape or incest or when the woman's life is endangered.	10/27/95 Senate Rejected 55-44 12/6/95 President vetoed H.R. 2491	ANTI-CHOICE	no
29	The Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act of 1995 (H.R. 2491/S. 1357)	Medicaid Funding	Motion	Sen. Smith	Motion to instruct Senate conferees to adopt House-passed language to permanently ban Medicaid funding of abortions except in cases of rape or incest, or when the woman's life is endangered.	10/27/95 Senate Adopted 56-43 12/6/95 President vetoed H.R. 2491	ANTI-CHOICE	no

30	<p>Motion to insist on House language for FY96 Foreign Operations Appropriations (H.R. 1868).</p>	International Family Planning	Motion	Rep. Callahan	<p>Motion to insist on House language that reinstates the "Mexico City Policy" which disqualifies foreign non-governmental organizations from receiving U.S. foreign aid if they use U.S. funds to perform legal abortions in their country or engage in any activity that might be construed to influence their government's abortion policy. Also prohibits federal funds for UNFPA unless President certifies all UNFPA operations in China have ceased by 3/1/96 or coercive abortions have ceased for at least 12 months.</p>	<p>10/31/95 House Adopted 232-187 2/12/96 President signed Final version included House language restricting U.S. funds.</p>	ANTI-CHOICE	<p>2/12/1996 Became Public Law No: 104-107</p>
31	<p>Motion to strike House language in FY96 Foreign Operations Appropriations (H.R. 1868)</p>	International Family Planning	Motion	Sen. Leahy	<p>Motion to strike the House language which reinstates the "Mexico City Policy" disqualifying foreign non-governmental organizations from receiving U.S. aid if they use it to perform legal abortions or to engage in activity construed to influence their government's abortion policy, and other restrictions.</p>	<p>11/1/95 Senate Adopted 53-44 House language was struck by Senate here, but included in final version 2/12/96. President signed</p>	PRO-CHOICE	<p>2/12/1996 Became Public Law No: 104-107</p>
32	<p>Adoption of the Rule for "Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1995 (H.R. 1833).</p>	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H.Res. 251	Rep. Waldholz	<p>A resolution providing for consideration of a bill (H.R. 1833) to ban a particular procedure for late-term abortions referred to as "partial-birth" abortions. The rule allowed no amendments to be offered.</p>	<p>11/1/95 House Adopted 237-190 H.R. 1833 did not become law.</p>	ANTI-CHOICE	no

33	"Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1995 (H.R. 1833).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H.R. 1833	Rep. Canady	On a vote for final passage, the bill provides criminal penalties for doctors who provide 'partial-birth abortion,' which is defined as "an abortion in which the person performing the abortion partially delivers a living fetus before killing the fetus and completing the delivery" except when it was done to save the life of the mother. Father of fetus is allowed to file for civil damages if such abortion performed.	11/1/95 House Passed 288-139 4/15/96 President vetoed	ANTI-CHOICE	no
34	Motion to table House language in FY96 Foreign Operations Appropriations (H.R. 1868)	International Family Planning	Motion	Sen. Hatfield	Motion to table House language which reinstates the "Mexico City Policy" and withhold money from the UNFPA, and strikes the Leahy amendment (see above) and preserves current law.	11/15/95 Senate Adopted 54-44	PRO-CHOICE	2/12/1996 Became Public Law No: 104-107
35	Motion to reject Senate language and insist on House language in FY96 Foreign Operations Appropriations (H.R. 1868)	International Family Planning	Motion	Rep. Callahan	Motion to reject the Senate language and insist on House language, which contained anti-choice provisions restricting US funds being used by foreign NGOs providing abortions or abortion-related activities.	11/15/95 House Adopted 288-183 2/12/96 President signed Final version included House language restricting U.S. funds.	ANTI-CHOICE	2/12/1996 Became Public Law No: 104-107
36	Amendment to "Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1995 (H.R. 1833).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	S.Amndt. 3083	Sen. Boxer	Amendment would allow late-term abortions to preserve the life of the woman or to avert serious adverse health consequences for the woman.	12/7/95 Senate Rejected 47-51 H.R. 1833 did not become law.	ANTI-CHOICE	no

37	Amendment to "Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1995 (H.R. 1833)	Banning a Late Term Abortion	S.Amdt. 3092	Sen. Feinstein	Amendment would replace the text of the bill with a sense of the Senate resolution that Congress should not criminalize a specific medical procedure, and makes clear that nothing in federal law should be construed to prohibit states from regulating post-viability abortions to the extent permitted by the U.S. Constitution.	12/7/95 Senate Rejected 44-53 H.R. 1833 did not become law.	ANTI-CHOICE	no
38	"Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1995.	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H.R. 1833	Rep. Canady	Same bill as above, voted on in Senate.	12/7/95 Senate Passed 54-44 4/15/96 President vetoed	ANTI-CHOICE	no
39	Motion to reject Senate language for FY96 Foreign Operations Appropriations (H.R. 1868).	International Family Planning	Motion	Rep. Callahan	For conference report, motion to reject the Senate language and insist on language to prohibit any money for international population programs until authorizing language is enacted.	12/13/95 House Adopted 226-201 2/12/96 President signed	ANTI-CHOICE	2/12/1996 Became Public Law No: 104-107
40	National Defense Authorization Act for FY96 (H.R. 1530)	Women in the Military	House override		Bill authorizes appropriations for FY96 for Defense Department, with language prohibiting privately funded abortions at overseas military hospitals, re-presented to House for veto override.	1/3/96 Override Failed House 240-156	PRO-CHOICE	
41	Amendment to FY96 Omnibus Appropriations Act (H.R. 3019).	Medicaid Funding	H.Amdt. 946	Rep. Lowey	An amendment to strike the provisions in the bill which would permit individual states to determine whether to use Medicaid funds to pay for abortions in cases of rape or incest.	3/7/96 House Rejected 198-222 4/26/98 President signed H.R. 3019 Provisions for State funding of abortions through Medicaid were included in final law.	ANTI-CHOICE	4/26/1996 Became Public Law No: 104-134

42	Amendment to FY96 Omnibus Appropriations Act (H.R. 3019).	International Family Planning	S.Amdt. 3500	Sen. McConnell	Amendment would strike the provisions in the bill that would authorize the president to restore cuts to international family planning programs if the president finds that cuts would result in more pregnancies leading to a "significant increase in abortions."	3/14/96 Senate Rejected 43-52 4/26/96 President signed H.R. 3019 Authorization to restore cuts was included in final version.	PRO-CHOICE	Became Public Law No: 104-134
43	Amendment to the FY96 Omnibus Appropriations Act (H.R. 3019).	District of Columbia Funding for Abortion	S.Amdt. 3508	Sen. Boxer	Amendment would allow the District of Columbia to use its own locally raised revenues to provide funding for abortions to low-income women, but to prohibit federal funding for abortions for Medicaid eligible women except in cases of rape, incest and life endangerment.	3/19/96 Senate Rejected 45-55	ANTI-CHOICE	no
44	Amendment to FY96 Omnibus Appropriations Act (H.R. 3019).	Restrictions on Physicians and Medical Students	S.Amdt. 3513	Sens. Coats and Snowe	Amendment to the Public Health Service Act to permit obstetrics and gynecology residency training programs that lose accreditation solely because they do not provide abortion training to continue to receive federal funds, and to allow states to grant licenses to physicians who complete residency programs that are unaccredited solely because programs do not provide abortion training.	3/19/96 Senate Passed 63-37 4/26/96 President signed H.R. 3019	ANTI-CHOICE	4/26/1996 Became Public Law No: 104-134

45	Adoption of the Rule to provide for House consideration of the Senate amendments to the "Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1995 (H.R. 1833).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H.Res. 389	Rep. Waldholz	A resolution offered to accept Senate amendments to bill to ban "partial-birth" abortions, which would add a narrow life exception allowing the procedure to be performed only if a woman's life is threatened by "physical disorder, injury or illness, provided no other medical procedure would suffice," and provide fathers a right to sue, only if married to the woman.	3/27/96 House Passed 269-148 H.R. 1833 did not become law.	ANTI-CHOICE	no
46	Motion to agree to the Senate amendments to the "Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1995 (H.R. 1833).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	Motion	Rep. Canady	Motion to agree to Senate amendments at time of conference report, clearing the bill for presentation to the President.	3/27/96 Passed House 286-129 H.R. 1833 did not become law.	ANTI-CHOICE	no
47	FY96 American Overseas Interest Act (H.R. 1561)	International Family Planning	House Override		Foreign aid and State Department authorization bill, containing anti-choice language	4/30/96 House override failed 234-188	ANTI-CHOICE	no
48	Amendment to Defense Authorization Act for FY97 (H.R. 3230).	Women in the Military	H.Amdt. 1054	Rep. DeLauro	An amendment to delete the provisions of current law that prohibits funded abortions at Defense Department hospitals and other medical facilities overseas. The amendment would permit women members of the armed forces and their dependents to obtain abortions at such facilities, as long as the costs for the abortion is paid for by the individual.	5/14/96 House Rejected 192-225	ANTI-CHOICE	

49	FY97 Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act (H.R. 3756)	Women in the Military	H.R. 3756	Rep. Lightfoot	Appropriations bill for treasury department, postal services and other general government appropriation needs. Contains provision prohibiting federal employees and their families from choosing a health insurance plan with abortion coverage through the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan (Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan)	7/17/96 House Passed 215-207	ANTI-CHOICE	no
50	Amendment to Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations for FY96 (H.R. 3755).	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	H.Amdt. 1279	Rep. Obey	Amendment was offered as substitute to Rep. Istook's amendment and would require family planning clinics to document that they encourage family participation in the decision of a minor seeking family planning services funded under Title X.	7/9/96 House Adopted 232-193 Amendment was included but H.R. 3755 did not become law.	PRO-CHOICE	no
51	FY97 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations (H.R. 3755)	Title X Funding and Family Planning	H.Amdt. 1276	Rep. Lowey	Amendment would strike language banning federal funding for human embryo research and would codify the President's guidelines that allow research on "spare" embryos created for in-vitro fertilization, but did not allow embryos to be created solely for the purpose of research.	7/11/96 House rejected 167-256 Language remained but H.R. 3755 did not become law.	ANTI-CHOICE	no

52	Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations for FY97 (H.R. 3755)	Research on Fetal Tissue	H.R. 3755	Rep. Porter	A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes. Contains language banning federal funding for human embryo research.	7/12/96 Passed House 216-209 H.R. 3755 did not become law	ANTI-CHOICE	no
53	Amendment to FY97 Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations (H.R. 3756)	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	H.Amdt. 1295	Rep. Hoyer	Amendment would delete the provision that prohibits federal employees and their families from choosing a health insurance plan with abortion coverage through the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan. Insurance providers may include abortion coverage for rape, incest and life endangerment.	7/17/96 House rejected 184-238 Provision remained in bill but H.R. 3756 did not become law.	ANTI-CHOICE	no
54	Amendment to FY97 District of Columbia Appropriations (H.R. 3845).	District of Columbia Funding for Abortion	H.Amdt. 1309	Rep. Norton	Amendment to bill (H.R. 3845) would allow the District to use its own locally raised revenues to provide funding for abortions to low income women but to prohibit federal funding for abortions to Medicaid eligible women except in cases of rape, incest or life endangerment	7/22/96 Failed House 176-223	ANTI-CHOICE	no
55	Budget Reconciliation Act (S. 1956)	Title X Funding and Family Planning	Motion	Sen. Domenici	Motion to waive the Budget Act with respect to the Exon point of order against the abstinence program, which shifted \$75 million to a program that required abstinence-only education and prohibited linkages to family planning services, for violating the Budget Act	7/23/96 Senate Rejected 52-46	ANTI-CHOICE	no

56	FY96 National Defense Appropriations Act	Women in the Military	H.R. 2126	Rep Young	A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes. Contains amendment prohibiting use of federal funds or U.S. military facilities from performing abortions, except when the life of the mother is threatened	7/27/95 Passed House 294-125 12/1/95 Became law	ANTI-CHOICE	12/1/1995 Became Public Law No: 104-61
57	Motion to table amendment to FY97 Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations (H.R. 3756).	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	Motion	Sen. DeWine	Motion to table the Appropriations Committee amendment that struck the House-passed language prohibiting federal employees and their families from choosing a health insurance plan with abortion coverage through the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan (FEHBP).	9/11/96 Senate passed 53-45 H.R. 3756 did not become law.	ANTI-CHOICE	no
58	"Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1995.	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H.R. 1833 Re-presented to House for veto override		Bill to impose criminal penalties for late-term abortions, vetoed by President, presented to House for override vote.	9/19/96 House override veto 285-137 H.R. 1833 did not become law.	ANTI-CHOICE	no
59	"Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1995.	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H.R. 1833 Re-presented to Senate for veto override		Bill to impose criminal penalties for late-term abortions, vetoed by President, presented to Senate for override vote.	9/26/96 Veto override in Senate failed 57-41	PRO-CHOICE	no

60	Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives...	International Family Planning	H.J. Res. 36	Pres. Clinton	Resolution voted on in House authorizes release of \$385 million for international family planning programs on March 1, 1997 instead of the July 1, 1997 date that had been proscribed by the FY97 Omnibus Appropriations Act.	2/13/97 House Passed 220-209 2/28/97 Signed into law	PRO-CHOICE	2/28/1997 Became Public Law No: 105-3
61	Family Planning Facilitation and Abortion Funding Restriction Act of 1997.	International Family Planning	H.J. Res. 36	Rep. Smith	Bill allows release of already appropriated \$385 million for international family planning on March 1, 1997, but also imposes "Mexico City" global gag rule policy of prohibiting funds from going to NGO's that use their own money to perform abortions or engage in any activity that tries to influence their country's policy on abortion.	2/13/97 House Passed 231-194	ANTI-CHOICE	2/28/1997 Became Public Law No: 105-3
62	Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives ...	International Family Planning	H.J. Res. 36	Pres. Clinton	Resolution voted on by Senate authorizes release of \$385 million for international family planning programs on March 1, 1997 instead of the July 1, 1998 date that was proscribed in FY97 Omnibus Appropriations Act.	2/25/97 Senate passed 53-46 2/28/97 Signed into law	PRO-CHOICE	2/28/1997 Became Public Law No: 105-3
63	Motion to order the previous question, ending debate of "Partial Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1997 (H.R. 1122).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	Motion	Rep. Myrick	Motion to order the previous question, thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment on adoption of the rule (H. Res. 100) to govern debate on "Partial Birth" Abortion Ban Act.	3/20/97 House Passed 243-184 9/18/1998 Failed of passage in Senate over veto	ANTI-CHOICE	no
64	Adoption of the Rule for "Partial Birth" Ban Act of 1997 (H.R. 1122).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H. Res. 100	Rep. Myrick	Adoption of the rule to provide for the House consideration of the bill to ban certain abortion procedures. Rule allowed no amendments to be offered.	3/20/97 House Passed 247-175	ANTI-CHOICE	no

65	Motion to table a motion on "Partial Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1997 (H.R. 1122).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	Motion	Rep. Canady	Motion to table Hoyer motion, which appealed ruling of the Chair that Hoyer's motion to recommit (to substitute language that would have banned post-viability abortions except when necessary to save the woman's life or to avert "serious adverse health consequences") was out of order.	3/20/97 House Passed 265-165	ANTI-CHOICE	no
66	Motion to recommit "Partial Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1997 (H.R. 1122).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	Motion	Rep. Frank	Motion offered to recommit bill and substitute language that would have banned the procedure except when necessary to save the woman's life or to avert "serious adverse physical health consequences."	3/20/97 House Failed 149-282	ANTI-CHOICE	no
67	"Partial Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1997 (H.R. 1122).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H.R. 1122	Rep. Canady	On a vote in the House for final passage of bill banning procedure for abortion in late term of pregnancy, with no exception for health of woman.	3/20/97 House Passed 295-136 9/18/1998 Failed of passage in Senate over veto.	ANTI-CHOICE	no
68	Amendment to "Partial- Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1997 (H.R. 1122).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	S.Amdt. 288	Sen. Feinstein	Amendment to substitute language to prohibit post-viability abortions except when necessary to save woman's life or to "avert serious adverse health consequences."	5/15/97 Senate Failed 28-72	ANTI-CHOICE	no
69	Amendment to "Partial- Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1997 (H.R. 1122).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	S.Amdt. 289	Sen. Daschle	Amendment to substitute language to prohibit post-viability abortions except when necessary to save the woman's life or if pregnancy posed "grievous injury to a woman's physical health."	5/15/97 Senate Failed 36-64	ANTI-CHOICE	no

70	"Partial Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1997 (H.R. 1122).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H.R. 1122	Rep. Canady	On a vote for final passage in the Senate, bill to outlaw certain abortion procedures and criminalize doctors who perform them. Bill contains no health exceptions.	5/15/97 Senate passed 64-36 10/10/97 President vetoed	ANTI-CHOICE	no
71	Amendment to Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1997 (H.R. 1757).	International Family Planning	H. Amndt. 156	Rep. Smith	Amends foreign policy bill to include explicit prohibition of funding to NGO's or multilateral organizations that perform abortion except in cases of rape, incest, or life endangerment, or engages in any activity that tries to influence country's policy in abortion. Also prohibits funding to UN Family Planning Association if the association does not cease family planning funding to China.	6/5/97 House Passed 232-189. 4/28/98 Bill cleared for White House. 10/21/1998 Vetoed by President.	ANTI-CHOICE	no

<p>72</p> <p>FY 98-99 State Department Authorization (H.R. 1757)</p>	<p>International Family Planning</p>	<p>H.Amdt. 157</p>	<p>Rep. Campbell</p>	<p>An amendment to the Smith amendment (see above) to replace the "Mexico City" policy language with a prohibition of the direct use of United States funds to pay for abortions or abortion counseling in any foreign country, except in cases of rape, incest or where the life of the mother is endangered. The amendment will also prohibit the direct use of United States funds on lobbying for or against abortion and impose a dollar for dollar reduction in United States funding to the United Nations Population Fund for any amounts it spends on future programs in China.</p>	<p>6/5/97 House Failed 200-218</p>	<p>ANTI-CHOICE</p>	<p>no</p>
<p>73</p> <p>Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1997 (H.R. 1757)</p>	<p>International Family Planning</p>	<p>H.R. 1757</p>	<p>Rep. Gilman</p>	<p>Final version of bill to consolidate international affairs agencies, authorize appropriations for the Dept of State and related agencies for FY98 and FY99 containing anti-choice amendments prohibiting funding for foreign NGOs, the UN Family Planning Association, etc.</p>	<p>6/1/97 House Passed Voice Vote 4/28/98 Bill was cleared for White House. 10/21/1998 Vetoeed by President</p>	<p>ANTI-CHOICE</p>	<p>no</p>
<p>74</p> <p>Amendment to FY98 National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 1119).</p>	<p>Women in the Military</p>	<p>H.Amdt. 187</p>	<p>Rep. Harman</p>	<p>Amendment to repeal current law prohibiting military personnel and their dependents from obtaining privately funded abortions at overseas military hospitals, except in cases of rape or incest.</p>	<p>6/19/97 House Failed 196-224</p>	<p>ANTI-CHOICE</p>	<p>no</p>

75	Amendment to Strike Permanent Hyde Amendment from Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (H.R. 2015).	Title X Funding and Family Planning	S.Amdt. 496	Sen. Kerrey	Amendment to strike permanent Hyde amendment from new children's health program. Bill contains provision prohibiting federal government from paying for an abortion except in the case of rape, incest or life endangerment for those enrolled in the expanded children's health program.	6/25/97 Senate Rejected 39-61	ANTI-CHOICE	no
76	Amendment to the FY 98 National Defense Authorization Act (S. 936).	Women in the Military	S.Amdt. 593	Sen. Murray	Amendment to repeal current law prohibiting military personnel and their dependents from obtaining privately funded abortions at overseas military hospitals except in cases of rape or incest.	7/10/97 Senate Rejected 48-51	ANTI-CHOICE	no
77	Amendment to FY98 Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act (S. 1023).	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	S.Amdt. 936	Sen. DeWine	Amendment would prohibit federal employees and their families from choosing a health insurance plan with abortion coverage through the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan (Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan), result of which insurance companies may only include abortion coverage in cases of rape, incest and life endangerment.	7/22/97 Senate passed 54-45	ANTI-CHOICE	no
78	Amendment to FY98 Foreign Operations Appropriations (H.R. 2159).	International Family Planning	H.Amdt. 312	Rep. Paul	Amendment to totally defund the international family planning program.	9/4/97 House Failed 147-278	PRO-CHOICE	no

79	Amendment to FY98 Foreign Operations Appropriations (H.R. 2159).	International Family Planning	H.Amdt.318	Rep. Smith	Amendment to prohibit funding to NGO's or multilateral organizations that perform abortion except in cases of rape, incest, or life endangerment, or engage in any activity that tries to influence their country's policy in abortion. Also prohibits funding to UN Family Planning Association if the association does not cease family planning funding to China.	9/4/97 House Passed 234-191 11/26/97 Signed Into Law	ANTI-CHOICE	11/26/1997 Became Public Law No: 105-118
80	Amendment to Above FY98 Foreign Operations Appropriations (H.R. 2159)	International Family Planning	H.Amdt.319	Reps. Gilman and Pelosi	Amendment to Smith amendment allowing organizations which "do not promote abortion as a method of family planning and that certify that they would use U.S. family planning funds to prevent abortion as a method of family planning;" to continue to receive international family planning funds. Left intact all current law prohibitions on abortion.	9/4/97 House Failed 210-218	ANTI-CHOICE	no
81	FY98 Foreign Operations Appropriations (H.R. 2159)	International Family Planning	H.R. 2159	Rep. Callahan	Final version of bill making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for the FY 98 and containing anti-choice amendments related to international family planning.	9/4/97 House passed 375-49 11/26/97 Signed into law	ANTI-CHOICE	11/26/1997 Became Public Law No: 105-118
82	Amendment to FY98 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations (S. 1061).	Research on Fetal Tissue	S.Amdt. 1077	Sen. Coats	Amendment to prohibit use of funds for research that uses fetal tissue from an embryo or fetus obtained after an abortion for research on Parkinson's disease.	9/4/97 Senate Rejected 38-60	PRO-CHOICE	no

83	Amendment to FY98 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriation Act (H.R. 2264).	Title X Funding and Family Planning	H.Amdt. 335	Rep. Castle	Amendment to encourage family participation in a minor's decision to seek family planning services at a Title X family planning clinic, offered as substitute to Istook amendment, which required minors to obtain written parental consent when seeking contraceptives from any Title X family planning clinic.	9/9/97 House Passed 220-201 11/13/97 Signed into law	PRO-CHOICE	11/13/1997 Became Public Law No: 105-78
84	Amendment to FY98 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriation Act (H.R. 2264).	Medicaid Funding	H.Amdt. 348	Rep. Hyde	Amendment prohibits use of federal funds for abortion in health benefits packages that include coverage for abortion, except in cases of rape, incest, or "in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself." Amendment makes it clear that managed care providers may not provide abortions with federal funds for Medicaid eligible recipients.	9/11/97 House Passed 270-150 11/13/97 Signed into Law	ANTI-CHOICE	11/13/1997 Became Public Law No: 105-78
85	Amendment to FY98 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations (H.R. 2267).	Women in Federal Prison	H.Amdt. 385	Rep. Norton	Amendment to strike provision that prohibits funds from being used to provide abortions for women in federal prison except in cases of rape or life endangerment.	9/25/97 House Failed 155-264	ANTI-CHOICE	no

86	Motion to Implement Above Amendment FY98 Foreign Operations Appropriations (H.R. 2159).	International Family Planning	Motion	Rep. Largent	Motion to instruct House conferees to insist on House-passed Smith amendment, prohibiting funding to NGO's and multilateral organizations that perform abortion, and prohibits funding to UNFPA.	10/7/97 House Passed 233-194	ANTI-CHOICE	11/26/1997 Became Public Law No: 105-118
87	Motion to order the previous question, ending debate on "Partial Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1997 (H.R. 1122)	Banning a Late Term Abortion	Motion on the Rule	Rep. Myrick	Motion to order the previous question thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment on adoption of the rule to govern debate on HR 1122. The rule allowed for no amendments to be offered.	10/8/97 House Passed 280-144. 9/18/1998 Failed of passage in Senate over veto	ANTI-CHOICE	no
88	Motion to Agree to Senate Amendments to "Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1997 (H.R. 1122).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	Motion	Rep. Canady	Motion to agree to minor Senate amendments to bill.	10/8/97 House Passed 296-132	ANTI-CHOICE	no
89	Motion to Implement Above Amendment to Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1997 (H.R. 1757).	International Family Planning	Motion	Rep. Callahan	Motion to instruct House conferees to insist on the 6/6/97 House-passed Smith amendment (see above) which imposed "Mexico City policy" of prohibiting funding to NGOs or multilateral organizations that perform abortions.	10/8/97 House Passed 236-190	ANTI-CHOICE	no
90	Confirmation of Presidential Nomination for U.S. Surgeon General	Confirmations, Appointments and Nominations	Nomination	Pres. Clinton	Confirmation of President Clinton's nomination of Dr. David Satcher of Tennessee to be the U.S. Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary of Health in the Department of Health and Human Services.	2/1/98 Senate Confirmed 63-35	PRO-CHOICE	n/a

91	FY98 State Department Authorization (H.R. 1757).	International Family Planning	H.R. 1757 Conference Report	Rep. Gilman	Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$1.75 billion in FY98 and \$1.69 billion in FY99 for State Dept diplomatic and consular functions, authorize \$819 million over FY98 through FY02 to pay part funds for international family planning and consolidate several U.S. funds for international family planning and consolidate several U.S. foreign policy agencies.	4/28/98 Senate adopted 51-49 4/28/98 Cleared for White House	PRO-CHOICE	no
92	FY99 National Defense Authorization (H.R. 3616).	Women in the Military	H.Amdt. 643	Rep. Lowey	Amendment would repeal provisions of current law that prohibit privately-funded abortions at overseas Defense Department medical facilities.	5/20/98 House Failed 190-232	ANTI-CHOICE	no
93	Amendment to the FY99 National Defense Authorization Act (S. 2057).	Women in the Military	S.Amdt. 2794	Sen. Murray	Amendment would repeal current law prohibiting overseas U.S. military hospitals and medical facilities from performing privately funded abortions for U.S. service members and their dependents.	6/25/98 Senate Failed 44-49	ANTI-CHOICE	no
94	Amendment to the FY99 Agricultural Appropriations Act (H.R. 4101)	Testing RU-486	H.Amdt. 705	Rep. Coburn	Amends agricultural appropriations for FY99 by including a provision prohibiting funds from being used by the FDA for the testing, development or approval of any drug (i.e. RU-486 or mifepristone) for the chemical inducement of abortion	6/24/98 House Passed 223-202 (deleted in Conference)	ANTI-CHOICE	no

95	The Child Custody Protection Act (H.R. 3682).	Accompanying a Minor Across State Lines	Motion	Rep. Scott	Motion to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back with an amendment to make it a federal offense only when force or a threat is used to transport a minor across state lines with the intent that she obtain an abortion.	7/15/98 House Failed 158-269	ANTI-CHOICE	no
96	The Child Custody Protection Act.	Accompanying a Minor Across State Lines	H.R. 3682	Rep. Ros-Lehtinen	Amends Title 18 to prohibit the transportation of minors across State lines for the purposes of obtaining an abortion by avoiding the parental consent or notification laws of the home state, except when the life of the minor is endangered.	7/15/98 House Passed 276-150	ANTI-CHOICE	no
97	FY99 Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations (H.R. 4104)	Contraceptives	H.Res. 498	Rep. Goss	Adoption of the rule (HRes 498) to provide for House floor consideration of the bill to provide \$2.92 billion in fiscal 1999 for the Treasury Department, U.S. Postal Service, various offices of the Executive Office of the President and certain independent agencies. This vote allowed a Committee-passed prescription contraceptives provision to be taken out of the bill.	7/15/98 House Adopted 218-201	ANTI-CHOICE	no
98	FY99 Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Act (H.R. 4104).	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	H.Amdt. 725	Rep. DeLauro	Amendment would eliminate provisions banning the use of funds to pay for abortions under the Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan.	7/15/98 House Failed 183-239	ANTI-CHOICE	no

99	FY99 Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Act (H.R. 4104).	contraceptives	H.Amdt. 728	Rep. Lowey	Amendment would prohibit the Office of Personnel Management from accepting a contract that provides coverage for prescription drugs unless the plan also provides equivalent coverage for prescription contraception drugs.	7/15/98 House Passed 224-198	PRO-CHOICE	no
100	FY99 Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Act (H.R. 4104)	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	H.Amdt. 735	Rep. Smith	Amendment would prohibit federal employee health plans from providing coverage for drugs that induce abortion.	7/15/98 House Failed 198-222	PRO-CHOICE	no
101	FY99 Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Act (H.R. 4104)	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	H.R. 4104	Rep. Kolbe	Final passage in the House of bill making appropriations for the Treasury, Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President and certain Independent Agencies, for FY 99 and containing anti-choice amendments related to health benefits plans for federal employees.	7/16/98 House passed 218-203	ANTI-CHOICE	no
102	"Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1997 (H.R. 1122).	Banning a Late Term Abortion	Motion	Rep. Canady	Motion to discharge from the Judiciary Committee and bring to the House floor the bill that would ban certain late-term abortion procedures.	7/23/98 House agreed 295-13. Failed of passage in Senate over veto	ANTI-CHOICE	no
103	"Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1997.	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H.R. 1122 Re-presented to House for override vote	Rep. Solomon	Bill to ban a certain type of late-term abortion and imposing criminal penalties re-presented for override vote in House after Presidential veto.	7/23/98 House voted to override 296-132	ANTI-CHOICE	no

104	FY99 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations Act (H.R. 4276).	Women in Federal Prison	H. Amdt. 835	Rep. DeGette	Amendment would strike the provision that prohibits funds from being used to provide abortions for women in federal prison except in cases of rape or when the woman's life is endangered.	8/4/98 House Rejected 148-271	ANTI-CHOICE	no
105	FY99 District of Columbia Appropriations Act (H.R. 4380), DC	District of Columbia Funding for Abortion	H. Amdt. 865	Rep. Norton	Amendment would allow the District to use its own locally raised revenues to provide funding for abortions to low income women but to prohibit federal funding for abortions to Medicaid eligible women except in cases of rape, incest, or life endangerment.	8/6/98 House Rejected 180-243	ANTI-CHOICE	no
106	FY99 Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Act (H.R. 4104)	Contraceptives	H.R. 4104	Rep. Kolbe	Final passage in the Senate of bill making appropriations for the Treasury, Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President and certain Independent Agencies, for FY 99 and including provision to prohibit accepting a contract that provides coverage for prescription drugs unless the plan also provides equivalent coverage for prescription contraception drugs which induce abortion. Also includes anti-choice amendments related to health benefits plans for federal employees.	9/3/98 Senate passed 91-5	PRO-CHOICE	no

107	FY99 Foreign Operations (H.R. 4569)	International Family Planning	H. Res. 542	Rep. Solomon	Vote on the rule for H.R. 4569. The rule did not allow for a full and fair vote on the Pelosi amendment to prevent NGOs from being subjected to more restrictive requirements than those that apply to foreign governments when determining eligibility for population planning assistance	9/17/98 House passed 229-188	ANTI-CHOICE	no
108	FY99 Foreign Operations (H.R. 4569)	International Family Planning	H.R. 4569	Rep. Callahan	Final passage in the Senate of a bill making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes. Includes prohibition on funding for abortions and involuntary sterilization, restrictions on assistance to foreign organizations that perform or actively promote abortions. Also prohibits federal funds for UNFPA unless President certifies all UNFPA operations in China have ceased by 10/1/98 or coercive abortions have ceased for at least 12 months.	9/17/98 House passed 255-161	ANTI-CHOICE	no
109	"Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban Act of 1997 (H.R. 1122)	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H.R. 1122 Re-presented to Senate for veto override	Rep. Solomon	Bill to ban a certain type of late-term abortion and imposing criminal penalties; re-presented for override vote in Senate after Presidential veto; House vote to override passed	9/18/98 Veto override in Senate failed 36-64	PRO-CHOICE	no

110	The Child Custody Protection Act (H.R. 3682).	Accompanying a Minor Across State Lines	Motion for cloture			Bill to bar the transport of minors across state lines for an abortion; vote for cloture	9/22/98 Senate failed 45-54	PRO-CHOICE	no
111	FY99 Labor, HHS, Education, Labor Department Appropriations Act (H.R. 4274)	Title X Funding and Family Planning	H.Res. 564	Rep. Dreier	Rule to allow Istook's amendment (H.Amdt 923) to be a second degree amendment to Castile/Greenwood amendment (H.Amdt 922)		10/2/98 House passed	ANTI-CHOICE	
112	FY99 Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Act (H.R. 4104)	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	H.Res.579	Rep. McClinnis	Deleted language requiring most Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan plans to cover all 5 FDA-approved contraceptive methods if the plan provides coverage for prescription drugs		10/7/98 House passed 231-194	ANTI-CHOICE	no
113	FY99 Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Act (H.R. 4104)	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	Motion		Motion to try to get the language deleted above put back in		10/7/98 House failed 202-226	ANTI-CHOICE	no
114	FY99 Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Act (H.R. 4104)	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	H.R. 4104 Conference Report		Adoption of conference report on the bill. Conference report was passed without the language requiring most Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan plans to cover all 5 FDA-approved contraceptive methods if the plan provides coverage for prescription drugs		10/7/98 House passed 290-137	ANTI-CHOICE	no
115	FY99 Labor, HHS, Education, Labor Department Appropriations Act (H.R. 4274)	Title X Funding and Family Planning	H.Amdt 922	Rep. Greenwood	Adoption of amendment to strike language that prohibits title X funding to a family planning provider that knowingly provides contraceptives to a minor without the consent of a parent or legal guardian		10/8/98 House passed Voice vote	PRO-CHOICE	no

116	FY99 Labor, HHS, Education, Labor Department Appropriations Act (H.R. 4274)	Title X Funding and Family Planning	H.Amdt 923	Rep. Istook	Adoption of amendment to prohibit title X funding to a family planning provider that knowingly provides contraceptives to a minor without the consent of a parent or legal guardian.	10/8/98 House passed 224-200	ANTI-CHOICE	no
117	FY 2000 Defense Authorization/Overseas Military Hospital Abortions	Women in the Military	Motion	Sen. Smith (NH)	Motion to table the Murray amendment to repeal current law prohibiting overseas U.S. military hospitals and medical facilities from performing privately funded abortions for U.S. service members and their dependents.	5/26/99 Senate approved 51 - 49	ANTI-CHOICE	
118	FDA (Amends H.R. 1906)	Testing RU-486	H.Amdt. 142	Rep. Coburn (OK)	Amends FDA Approps bill (H.R. 1906) to prohibit the FDA from using any federal funding to test, develop, or approve any drug that may chemically-induce abortion.	6/8/99 House Approved 217-214	ANTI-CHOICE	10/22/1999 Became Public Law No: 106-78
119	DOD Authorization (Amends H.R. 1401)	Women in the Military	H.Amdt. 156	Rep. Meek (FL)	Repeals provision prohibiting U.S. servicewomen serving overseas or dependents from seeking an abortion with their own funds in an overseas military hospital.	6/9/99 House Defeated 203-225	ANTI-CHOICE	no
120	Child Custody Protection Act	Accompanying Minors Across State Lines	H.R. 1218	Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehinen (FL)	Amends Title 18 of United States Code; Criminalizes helping a minor across State lines in order to circumvent laws requiring parental involvement in abortion decisions.	6/30/99 House Approves 270-159	ANTI-CHOICE	no

105th

106th

121	FY 2000 Treasury-Postal Service Appropriations/ Abortion Coverage	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	Motion	Sen. Boxer (CA)	Motion to table the DeWine amendment that would prohibit funding for abortions or for administrative expenses of federal health plans that provide coverage for abortions, except when the life of the mother is endangered or the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest	7/1/99 House rejected 47-51	ANTI-CHOICE	
122	Treasury-Postal Amendment to restore coverage for abortion for federal employees (Amends H.R. 2490)	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	H.Amdt. 286	Rep. DeLauro (CT)	Amends H.R. 2490 by striking the section that prohibits funds for abortions or administration expenses in connection with any FEHB plan that provides benefits or coverage for abortions.	7/15/99 House Defeated 188-230	ANTI-CHOICE	no
123	Treasury-Postal (H.R.2490)	Contraceptives	H.Amdt. 289	Rep. Christopher H. Smith (NJ)	Amends H.R. 2490; no provisions regarding contraceptive coverage will apply to any existing or future plan if the Carrier objects on the basis of religious beliefs.	7/15/99 House Approved Voice Vote	ANTI-CHOICE	9/29/1999 Became Public Law No: 106-58
124	Treasury-Postal (H.R.2490)	Contraceptives	H.Amdt. 290	Rep. Lowey (NY)	2nd degree amendment which strikes reference to moral convictions as a basis for objection to provisions regarding contraceptive coverage will apply to any existing or future plan if Carrier objects on basis of religious beliefs.	7/15/99 House Approved 217-200	PRO-CHOICE	9/29/1999 Became Public Law No: 106-58

125	Foreign Ops (H.R. 2606)	International Family Planning	H.Amdt. 359	Rep. Smith (NJ)	An amendment to H.R. 2606 that requires US population assistance funds not be made available to foreign organizations that perform abortions – except when the life of the mother is in danger, or in case of forcible rape or incest. The amendment also barred funds to organizations which violate the abortion laws of foreign countries, or engage in activities to change the abortion laws of foreign countries.	7/29/99 House Approved 228-200	ANTI-CHOICE	10/18/1999 Vetoeed by President.
126	Foreign Ops (H.R. 2606)	International Family Planning	H.Amdt. 360	Rep. Greenwood (PA)	An amendment to clarify that no US funds would be used to lobby for or against abortion, and that no US funds would be used to promote abortion as a method of family planning. The amendment makes clear that organizations receiving US funds for family planning must be committed to using those funds to reduce the incidence of abortion, and that the organizations must not violate the laws or governmental policies of any foreign country, and are not to engage in any activity or effort to alter laws or governmental policies regarding abortion.	7/29/99 House approved 221-208	PRO-CHOICE	10/18/1999 Vetoeed by President
127	District of Columbia Appropriations Act for FY2000 DC Funding for Abortion	District of Columbia Funding for Abortion	H.R.2587	Rep. Istook (OK)	Included a provision restricting the use of federal funds for abortions in the District of Columbia.	7/29/99 House approved 333-92	ANTI-CHOICE	9/28/1999 Vetoeed by President.

128	Commerce-Justice- State (H.R. 2670)	Title X Funding and Family Planning	H.Amdt. 399	Rep. DeGette (CO)	An amendment to strike the language of section 103 of H.R. 2670; Section 103 prohibits the use of Federal funds for abortion except where life of mother would be endangered if fetus were carried to term, or in case of rape.	8/4/99 House defeated	ANTI- CHOICE	no
129	Unborn Victims of Violence Act (Amends H.R. 2436)	Establishing Legal Rights of a Fetus	H.Amdt. 508	Rep. Canady (FL)	An amendment to clarify the exemption for abortion-related conduct to include a surrogate decision maker who acts on behalf of a pregnant woman.	9/30/99 House approved 269 - 158	ANTI- CHOICE	no
130	Unborn Victims of Violence Act (Amends H.R. 2436)	Establishing Legal Rights of a Fetus	H.Amdt. 509	Rep. Lofgren (CA)	A substitute amendment to establish a Federal crime for any violent or assaultive conduct against a pregnant woman that interrupts or terminates her pregnancy.	9/30/99 House defeated 201 - 224	ANTI- CHOICE	no
131	Unborn Victims of Violence Act	Establishing Legal Rights of a Fetus	H.R. 2436	Rep. Lindsay Graham (SC)	A bill to give legal status to a fetus by making crimes against a woman that result in an injury to the fetus to be counted as 2 separate crimes. The bill does not prosecute for abortions, but sets a dangerous precedent by establishing legal rights for a fetus.	9/30/99 House approved 254 - 172	ANTI- CHOICE	no
132	Abortion Procedure Ban/Sense of Congress	Banning a Late Term Abortion	S. 1692	Sen. Boxer (CA)	Motion to table the Santorum amendment to the instructions of the Santorum motion to commit the bill to the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee. The amendment would express the sense of Congress that the procedure opponents call "partial birth" abortion should be banned.	10/20/99 Senate rejected 36-63	ANTI- CHOICE	no

133	<p>Abortion Procedure Ban/Post-Viability Abortions</p>	<p>Banning a Late Term Abortion</p>	<p>S. 1692</p>	<p>Sen. Santorum</p>	<p>Motion to table the Durbin substitute amendment that would prohibit doctors from aborting viable fetuses unless the physician certified that the act was necessary because the life of the mother was in danger or continuing the pregnancy would risk grievous injury to her health.</p>	<p>10/20/99 Senate approved 61-38</p>	<p>ANTI-CHOICE</p>	<p>no</p>
134	<p>Abortion Procedure Ban/Roe v. Wade</p>	<p>To Express the Sense of Congress a Supreme Court decision was Appropriate</p>	<p>S. 1692</p>	<p>Sen. Santorum</p>	<p>Motion to table the Harkin amendment to the Boxer amendment. The Harkin amendment would express the sense of Congress that the Supreme Court's 1973 Roe v. Wade decision was appropriate; secures an important constitutional right and should not be overturned. The Boxer amendment would express the sense of Congress that lawmakers must protect a woman's life and health in any reproductive health legislation Congress passes.</p>	<p>10/21/99 Senate rejected 48-51</p>	<p>PRO-CHOICE</p>	<p>no</p>

135	Abortion Procedure Ban/Roe v. Wade	To Express the Sense of Congress a Supreme Court decision was Appropriate	S. 1692	Sen. Harkin (IA)	Amendment to the Boxer amendment. The Harkin amendment would express the sense of Congress that the Supreme Court's 1973 Roe v. Wade decision was appropriate, secures an important constitutional right and should not be overturned. The Boxer amendment would express the sense of Congress that lawmakers must protect a woman's life and health in any reproductive health legislation Congress passes.	10/21/99 Senate approved 51-47	PRO- CHOICE	no
136	Abortion Procedure Ban/Fetal Tissue Disclosure	Research on Fetal Tissue	S. 1692	Sen. Smith (NH)	Amendment to require anyone receiving fetal tissue obtained as a result of an abortion to disclose to the government various information, including what medical procedure was used to abort the fetus, how old it was, what the tissue is to be used for, the names of anyone involved in the transfer of the tissue and whether any money was exchanged as a result of the transfer.	10/21/99 Senate rejected 46-51	PRO- CHOICE	no

137	Abortion Procedure Ban/Passage	Banning a Late Term Abortion	S. 1692	Sen. Santorum (PA)	Passage of the bill that would ban a certain late-term abortion procedure, in which the physician partially delivers the fetus before completing the abortion. Anyone convicted of performing such an abortion would be subject to a fine and up to two years in prison. The penalties would not apply if the abortion is necessary to save the mother's life.	10/21/99 Senate approved 63-34 5/25/2000 Resolving differences / Conference	ANTI- CHOICE	no
138	Bankruptcy Overhaul/Abortion Clinics	Clinic Protection	S. 625	Rep. Schumer (NY)	Amendment that would prohibit debtors from discharging debts, such as damages, court fines, penalties, citations or attorney fees, incurred from acts of violence or potential acts of violence against abortion clinics or their workers.	2/2/00 Senate approved 80-17	PRO- CHOICE	no
139	Abortion Procedure Ban/Rule	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H. Res. 457	Rep. Linder	Providing for consideration of H.R. 3660, the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2000. The rule did not allow a vote on an amendment to exempt situations where the procedure was necessary to protect a woman's health.	4/5/00 House approved 244-179	ANTI- CHOICE	n/a
140	Abortion Procedure Ban/Motion to Recommit	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H.R. 3660	Rep. Canady (FL)	A motion to return the bill to Committee for further review and debate.	4/5/00 House defeated 140-289	ANTI- CHOICE	no
141	Abortion Procedure Ban/Passage	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H.R. 3660	Rep. Canady	A bill to ban certain abortion procedures. Anyone convicted of performing such an abortion would be subject to a fine and up to two years in prison.	4/5/00 House approved 287-141	ANTI- CHOICE	no

142	Fiscal 2001 Defense Authorization/ Military Base Abortions	Women in the Military	H.R. 4205	Sanchez (CA)	An amendment that would allow service members and their dependants to have abortions in overseas Defense Department medical facilities, provided the service members or their dependants pay for the procedure.	5/18/00 House defeated 195-221	ANTI-CHOICE	no
143	Fiscal 2001 Defense Authorization/ Military Base Abortions	Women in the Military	H.R. 4205	Rep. Abercrombie	An amendment that would allow service members and their dependents who are victims of rape or incest to access abortion coverage through military insurance	5/18/00 House defeated	ANTI-CHOICE	no
144	Fiscal 2001 Defense Authorization/ Military Abortions	Women in the Military	S. 2549	Sen. Warner	A motion to table an amendment that would allow military women and dependents of military personnel to obtain patient-funded abortions at overseas military hospitals.	6/20/00 Senate approved 50-49	ANTI-CHOICE	no
145	Fiscal 2001 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations/ Prison Abortions	Women in Federal Prison	H.R. 4690	Rep. Rogers	An amendment that would strike the provision banning the use of federal funds for abortion services for female federal prisoners.	6/22/00 House defeated 156-254	ANTI-CHOICE	no
146	Physician Collective Bargaining/ Abortions Physicians	Restrictions on Physicians and Medical Students	H.R. 1304	Rep. Campbell	An amendment to exempt discussions regarding abortion coverage from collective bargaining.	6/30/00 House approved 213-202	ANTI-CHOICE	no
147	Fiscal 2001 Labor-Education Appropriations/ Morning After Pill	Emergency Contraception	H.R. 4577	Rep. Porter (IL)	A motion to table the amendment that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill for the distribution of the "morning after" pill on school grounds.	6/30/00 Senate defeated 41-54	ANTI-CHOICE	no

148	Fiscal 2001 Agriculture Appropriations/ Abortion Pill	Testing RU-486	H.R. 4461	Rep. Skeen (NM)	An amendment that would prohibit the Food and drug Administration from using funds to test, develop or approve any drug for the chemical inducement of abortion.	7/10/00 House defeated 182-187	PRO-CHOICE	no
149	Fiscal 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriations/ Overseas Abortions	International Family Planning	H.R. 4811	Rep. Callahan (AL)	An amendment that would strike the bill's "Mexico City" restrictions on international family planning, which restricts U.S. funding to any private, non-governmental or multilateral organization that uses its own funds to directly or indirectly perform abortions in a foreign country.	7/13/00 House defeated 206-221	ANTI-CHOICE	no
150	Fiscal 2001 Treasury Appropriations/ Abortion Funding	Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	H.R. 4871	Rep. Kolbe (AZ)	An amendment that would strike the bill's provision banning funds for an abortion, or the administrative expenses in connection with any health plan under the federal employees health benefit program that provides any benefits or coverage for abortions.	7/20/00 House defeated 184-230	ANTI-CHOICE	no
151	Fiscal 2001 Labor, HHS Appropriations/ Emergency Contraception	Emergency Contraception	H. R. 4577	Coburn (OK)	A motion to instruct conferees to adopt the Senate-passed Helms amendment banning the prescription of emergency contraception pills for minors at school-based health centers.	9/19/00 House passed 250-170	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a

152	The Born Alive Infant Protection Act	Establishing Legal Rights of a Fetus	H.R. 4292	Canady (FL)	A bill to amend U.S. Code by defining the terms "person," "human being," "child," and "individual" to include "every infant member of the species homo sapiens who is born alive at any stage of development."	9/27/00 House passed 380-15	ANTT-CHOICE	no
153	Bankruptcy Reform Act of 2000/ Clinic Violence	Clinic Protection	H. R. 2415	Rep. Chris Smith	A bill to reform national bankruptcy laws. The Schumer amendment, which prevented those who commit acts of violence against abortion clinics from declaring bankruptcy to escape paying their debts, was removed from the bill.	12/7/00 Senate passed 70-28 12/19/2000 Pocket Vetoes by President.	ANTT-CHOICE	no
154	Reducing Access to Family Planning	International Family Planning/ Bush Administration Action	Executive Order	Pres. Bush	As his first act in office, President Bush reinstates the harmful, undemocratic, restrictive Global Gag Rule.	1/23/2001	ANTT-CHOICE	no
155	Secretary of Health and Human Services Confirmation	Confirmations, Appointments and Nominations	Nomination	Pres. Bush	Tommy Thompson is an abortion rights opponent and as Secretary of HHS, he will be in a position to affect issues related to choice	1/24/01 Senate passed 100-0	ANTT-CHOICE	n/a
156	Attorney General Confirmation	Confirmations, Appointments and Nominations	Nomination	Pres. Bush	John Ashcroft is an abortion rights opponent and as Attorney General, he will be in a position to shape national policy towards choice.	2/1/01 Senate passed 58-42	ANTT-CHOICE	n/a
157	Unborn Victims of Violence Act/ Lofgren Amendment	Establishing Legal Rights of a Fetus	H. Amdt. 27	Zoe Lofgren (CA)	A substitute amendment to establish a Federal crime for any violent or assaultive conduct against a pregnant woman that interrupts or terminates her pregnancy.	4/26/01 House defeated 196-229	ANTT-CHOICE	no

158	Unborn Victims of Violence Act	Establishing Legal Rights of a Fetus	H.R. 503	Lindsey Graham (SC)	A bill to give legal status to a fetus by making crimes against a woman that result in an injury to the fetus to be counted as 2 separate crimes. The bill does not prosecute for abortions, but sets a dangerous precedent by establishing separate legal rights for a fetus.	4/26/01 House passed 252-172	ANTI-CHOICE	no	
159	State Department Appropriations/ Hyde Amendment	Title X Funding and Family Planning	H. Amdt. 34 (HR 1646)	Henry Hyde (IL)	An amendment to re-instate the global gag rule which prevents NGOs from receiving federal funding if they use their own private funds to provide or counsel about abortion.	5/16/01 House Passed 218-210	ANTI-CHOICE	9/30/2002 Became Public Law No: 107-228	
160	FY03 National Defense Authorization Act	Women in the Military	Murray/Snow e Amdt.	Rep. Wolf	An amendment to allow women in the military to use their own funds for abortions at overseas military facilities.	6/02 Senate Passed However, the House later rejected a similar amendment (Sanchez) and the provision was dropped in House-Senate conference.		PRO-CHOICE	no
161	Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations (Amends H.R. 2500)	Women in Federal Prison	H. Amdt. 171, Abortions in Federal Prisons Amdt.	Rep. DeGette	Amendment to strike the provision prohibiting abortion funding for women in federal prison. Current law allows exceptions only in cases of rape or life endangerment.	7/18/02 House rejected 169-253	ANTI-CHOICE	no	
162	FY02 Department of Defense Authorization (Amends HR 2586)	Women in the Military	H. Amdt. 317, Abortions in military hospitals	Rep. Sanchez	Sanchez amendment to strike current law prohibiting military personnel and their dependents from obtaining privately funded abortions at overseas military hospitals. Current law allows exceptions only in cases of rape or incest.	9/25/01 House rejected 199-217	ANTI-CHOICE	no	

163	Fetal Rights over Women's	Establishing Legal Rights of a Fetus/ Bush Administration Actions		Pres. Bush	Bush administration announces new rules covering fetuses but not pregnant women in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	3/5/2002	ANTL-CHOICE	n/a
164	Child Custody Protection Act	Accompanying Minors Across State Lines	HR 476	Rep. Ros-Lehtinen	A bill to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions.	4/17/02 House passed 260 - 161	ANTL-CHOICE	no
165	Child Custody Protection Act	Accompanying Minors Across State Lines	HR 476	Rep. Jackson Lee	The Jackson-Lee motion to recommit with instructions. The instructions contained in the motion require the bill to be reported back to the House forthwith with an amendment to insert provisions stating that the prohibitions in the bill do not apply with respect to conduct by an adult sibling, a grandparent, or a minister, rabbi, pastor, priest, or other religious leader of the minor.	4/17/02 House rejected 173-246	PRO-CHOICE	no
166	Opposition to condoms	Education/ Bush Administration Action		Pres. Bush	Bush administration representatives fight sexuality education and oppose condoms for HIV/AIDS prevention at the UN Children's Summit	May-02	ANTL-CHOICE	n/a
167	FY03 Defense Authorization (H.R. 4546)	Women in the Military	H. Amndt. 478, Abortions in military hospitals	Rep. Sanchez	Sanchez Amendment sought to allow military personnel and their dependents overseas to use their own funds to obtain abortion services in military hospitals.	5/9/02 House rejected 202 - 215	ANTL-CHOICE	no

168	Fetal Rights	Establishing Legal Rights of a Fetus/ Bush Administration Action		Pres. Bush	Bush administration announces availability of financial assistance and request for applications for embryo "adoption"	7/25/2002	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a
169	Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2001— Democratic Substitute	Research on Fetal Tissue	H.Amdt.285 to H.R. 2505	Rep. Greenwood	The Greenwood/Deutsch substitute banned the cloning of humans or reproductive cloning, but allows for therapeutic cloning. Amdt required that any scientist performing therapeutic cloning register with the Secretary of HHS. Although not a strict choice issue, anti-choice proponents have tried to make it one.	7/31/02 House rejected 178 - 249	PRO-CHOICE	
170	Human Cloning Prohibition Act	Research on Fetal Tissue	HR 2505	Rep. Weldon	The Weldon bill is an all-out ban on somatic cell nuclear transfer and would negatively impact future research and bring current biomedical research that offers great promise to a halt. If enacted, scientists could be put in jail if this technology is used.	7/31/01 House Passed 265 - 162	ANTI-CHOICE	no
171	Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2002	Banning a Late Term Abortion	HR 4965 – Motion to recommit	Rep. Baldwin	Baldwin Motion to Recommit with instructions. The instructions contained in the motion require the bill to be reported back to the House with an amendment adding language making provision for the health of the mother.	7/24/02 House rejected 187 - 241	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a
172	Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2002	Banning a Late Term Abortion	HR 4965	Rep. Chabot	Chabot bill to prohibit the procedure commonly known as partial-birth abortion.	7/24/02 House passed 274 - 151	ANTI-CHOICE	no

173	Abortion Non-Discrimination Act	Federal Refusal Clause	HR 4691	Rep. Brown	Brown Motion to Recommit with instructions. The instructions contained in the motion seek to require addition of amendments which clarify the effects of the legislation on patients and employees as well as state law.	9/25/02 House rejected 191 - 230	ANTI-CHOICE	no
174	Abortion Non-Discrimination Act	Federal Refusal Clause	HR 4691	Rep. Bilirakis	This bill was supported by the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops. It allows a broad range of health care entities to refuse to comply with existing federal, state, and local laws and regulations pertaining to abortion services. I would deny low-income women lifesaving medical information about, and referrals to, abortion services, undermine states' ability to enforce their own constitutional protections, block state attempts to improve women's access to full reproductive health services, and undermine states' ability to set their own licensing and certification standards for health care facilities.	9/25/02 House passed 229 - 189	ANTI-CHOICE	no
175	Censoring Free Speech	Education/ Bush Administration		Pres. Bush	Bush administration websites remove medically accurate information	Oct-02	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a
176	World Health Organization Funding	International Family Planning/ Bush Administration Action		Pres. Bush	President Bush freezes \$3 million to the World Health Organization (WHO) in response to anti-choice objections to the WHO's human reproduction research program	Oct-02	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a

177	Fetal Rights	Establishing the Legal Right of a Fetus/ Bush Administration Action		Pres. Bush	Bush administration gives embryos new status in the HHS Secretary's advisory Committee on Human Research Protection Charter	Oct-02	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a
178	Abstinence Only Education	Education/ Bush Administration Action			Health and Human Services announces "abstinence-only" advocate to oversee nation's family planning program	10/7/2002	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a
179	Abstinence Only Education	Education/ Bush Administration Action		Pres. Bush	President Bush moves to increase abstinence-only education funding	10/11/2002	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a
180	International Conference on Population and Development	International Family Planning/ Bush Administration Action		Pres. Bush	Bush administration reverses U.S. position in support of 1994 global agreement that affirms the right of all couples and individuals to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information and means to do so.	11/2/2002	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a
181	Bankruptcy Bill	Clinic Protection	HR 333	Rep. Gekas	House refused to include a provision to prevent violent protestors who criminally violate the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE) from discharging their debts through bankruptcy proceedings.	11/14/02 House passed 244 - 116	ANTI-CHOICE	no
182	Fetal rights	Establishing the Legal Right of a Fetus/ Bush Administration Action		Pres. Bush	Bush Administration Advances position that life begins at conception at regional population conference in Bangkok, Thailand	December 11 - 17 2002	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a
183	Censoring Free Speech	Education/ Bush Administration Action		Pres. Bush	The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website posted "revised" fact sheet downplaying condom effectiveness	12/2/2002	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a

184	Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003	Banning a Late Term Abortion	S. 3	Sen. Santorum	Santorum bill to prohibit the procedure commonly known as partial-birth abortion.	3/13/03 Senate Passed 64 - 33	ANTI-CHOICE	11/5/2003 Became Public Law No: 108-105
185	Partial-Birth Abortion S.Amdt. 258	Funding for Contraception	S. Amdt. 258	Sen. Murray	Equity in Prescription Insurance and Contraceptive Coverage Act of 2003 - To improve the availability of contraceptives for women.	3/11/03 Amendment defeated	ANTI-CHOICE	no
186	Partial-Birth Abortion Ban S.Amdt. 260 (Amends S.3)	To Express the Sense of Congress that Roe v. Wade was Appropriate	S. Amdt. 260	Sen. Harkin	To express the sense of the Senate concerning the decision of the Supreme Court in Roe v. Wade.	3/12/2003 Senate Passed 52-46	PRO-CHOICE	11/5/2003 Became Public Law No: 108-105
187	Partial-Birth Abortion S.Amdt. 261 (Amends S.3)	Banning a Late Term Abortion	S. Amdt. 261	Sen. Feinstein	In the nature of a substitute.	3/12/2003 Amendment defeated 35 - 60	ANTI-CHOICE	no
188	FY03 Defense Authorization Amdt. (Amends H.R. 1588)	Women in the Military	H.Amdt. 141, Abortions in military hospitals Introduced by	Rep. Sanchez	An amendment numbered 3 printed in House Report 108-120 to permit Department of Defense facilities, not located in the United States, to perform abortions.	5/22/2003 Amendment failed 201 - 227	ANTI-CHOICE	no

189	Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2002 (Amends H.R. 760)	Banning a Late Term Abortion	H.Amdt. 154	Rep.'s Hoyer and Greenwood	Hoyer/Greenwood Substitute An amendment in the nature of a substitute to make it unlawful to knowingly perform an abortion after the fetus has become viable, unless, in the medical judgment of the attending physician, it is necessary to preserve the life of the woman or to avert serious adverse consequences to her health. Physicians who violate this law would be subject to civil penalty of up to \$10,000.	6/4/03 House rejected 133 - 287	ANTI-CHOICE	no
190	Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2002	Banning a Late Term Abortion	HR 760— Motion to recommit	Rep. Baldwin	Baldwin Motion to Recommit with instructions. The instructions contained in the motion require the bill to be reported back to the House with an amendment adding language making provision for the health of the mother.	6/4/03 House rejected 187 - 241	ANTI-CHOICE	no
191	Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003	Banning a Late Term Abortion	HR 760	Rep. Chabot	Chabot bill to prohibit the procedure commonly known as partial-birth abortion.	6/4/02 House passed 282 - 139	ANTI-CHOICE	no
192	FY2004 Appropriations Measure for Departments of Labor, HHS, and Education.	Title X Funding and Family Planning	H.R. 2660	Rep. Regula	Maintains existing restrictions on the use of appropriated funds for abortions. Prohibits the use of funds for abortions except in cases of rape or incest, or where a woman would have her life jeopardized was the abortion not performed.	7/10/03 House passed 215-208	ANTI-CHOICE	no

193	FY2004 Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State	Title X Funding and Family Planning	H.R. 2799	Rep. Wolf	Maintains existing restrictions on the use of appropriated funds for abortions. Funds appropriated under this bill would be available to pay for an abortion only where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus was carried to term, or in the case of rape.	7/23/03 House passed 400-21	ANTI-CHOICE	no
194	FY2004 Foreign Operations Appropriations Measure	International Family Planning	H.R. 2800	Rep. Kolbe	No funds to organizations which participate in programs of coercive abortions or involuntary sterilization. Funds would not be available for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate any person to provide abortions. Contributions to the UNFPA would remain conditioned on the entity's not funding abortions.	7/24/03 House passed 370-50	ANTI-CHOICE	no
195	Reducing Access to Family Planning	International Family Planning/ Bush Administration Action		Pres. Bush	President Bush extends the global gag rule to all international family planning programs	8/29/2003	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a
196	Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003	Banning a Late Term Abortion	Conference Report - H.R. 760	Rep. Chabot	Bill to prohibit the procedure commonly known as partial-birth abortion.	10/2/03 House passed 281 - 142	ANTI-CHOICE	no (but see S.3)
197	Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003	Banning a Late Term Abortion	Conference Report - S.3	Sen. Santorum	Bill to prohibit the procedure commonly known as partial-birth abortion.	10/2/03 Senate passed 64 - 34	ANTI-CHOICE	11/5/2003 Became Public Law No: 108-105

198	Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003	Banning a Late Term Abortion	Conference Report	Pres. Bush	Bill to prohibit the procedure commonly known as partial-birth abortion.	11/5/2003: Signed by President. Became Public Law No: 108-105.	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a
199	Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute (Amends S.1920)	Clinic Protection	H.Amdt.485	Rep. Baldwin	Baldwin uncontroversial substitute that would make chapter 12 permanent and update it to provide needed relief immediately and would not remove the bipartisan Schumer amdt.	1/28/04 House defeated 158 - 204	ANTI-CHOICE	
200	Motion to Recommit with Instructions	Clinic Protection	S.1920	Rep. Schumer	Schumer Amdt. Stripped from former bankruptcy bill. Without this provision, if someone hurts or kills someone outside an abortion clinic, he or she can file for bankruptcy and avoid paying any judgments made against them.	1/28/04 House defeated 170 - 198, 1 Present	ANTI-CHOICE	no
201	A bill to extend for 6 months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted	Clinic Protection	S. 1920	Rep. Schumer	Schumer Amdt. stripped from farmer bankruptcy bill. Without this provision, if someone hurts or kills someone outside an abortion clinic, he or she can file for bankruptcy and avoid paying any judgments made against them.	1/28/04 House defeated 265 - 99	ANTI-CHOICE	no
202	Unborn Victims of Violence Act	Establishing the Legal Rights of a Fetus	H.R. 1997	Rep. Melissa Hart	A bill to give legal status to a fetus by making crimes against a woman that result in an injury to the fetus to be counted as 2 separate crimes. The bill does not prosecute for abortions, but sets a dangerous precedent by establishing legal rights for a fetus.	2/26/04 House passed 254 - 163	ANTI-CHOICE	4/1/2004 Became Public Law No: 108-212

203	Lofgren Amdt. To HR 1997	Establishing the Legal Rights of a Fetus	H.Amdt.465	Rep. Lofgren	An amendment in the nature of a substitute that seeks to create a new federal crime for any violent or assaultive conduct against a pregnant woman that interrupts or terminates her pregnancy and makes any interruption punishable by a fine and imprisonment up to twenty years but, if the pregnancy is terminated, punishable by a fine and imprisonment up to life.	2/26/04 House Defeated 186 - 229	ANTI-CHOICE	no
204	Unborn Victims of Violence Act	Establishing the Legal Rights of a Fetus	S. 1019	Sen. Mike Dewine	A bill to give legal status to a fetus by making crimes against a woman that result in an injury to the fetus to be counted as 2 separate crimes. The bill does not prosecute for abortions, but sets a dangerous precedent by establishing legal rights for a fetus. This measure has become popularly known as the "Laci Peterson" bill.	3/25/04 Senate Passed 61 - 38	ANTI-CHOICE	no (but see H.R.1997)
205	Feinstein Amdt. To S. 2019	Establishing the Legal Rights of a Fetus	Amdt. To S. 2019	Sen. Feinstein	An amendment in the nature of a substitute that seeks to create a new federal crime for any violent or assaultive conduct against a pregnant woman that interrupts or terminates her pregnancy and makes any interruption punishable by a fine and imprisonment up to twenty years but, if the pregnancy is terminated, punishable by a fine and imprisonment up to life.	3/25/04 Senate Defeated	ANTI-CHOICE	no

206	Fiscal 2005 Defense Authorization/ Military Base Abortions Women in the Military (Amends H.R. 4200)	Women in the Military	H.Amdt.533	Davis (CA)	An amendment that would allow service members and their dependants to have abortions in overseas Defense Department medical facilities, provided the service members or their dependants pay for the procedure.	5/19/04 House defeated 202 - 221	ANTI-CHOICE	no
207	FDA decision on Emergency Contraception Pills (Plan B®)	Emergency Contraception	FDA		The FDA chose to severely limit a woman's access to safe and effective healthcare, ignored science and decided that Plan B would not be made available over-the-counter. This decision was made after the FDA's Advisory Panel voted 27-0 on December 16, 2003, that Plan B® could be safely sold as an over-the-counter medication. And again, 23-4 to recommend that the FDA approve the application to make Plan B® available OTC.	5/7/2004	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a
208	Fiscal 2005 Defense Authorization/ Military Base Abortions (Conference Report)	Women in the Military	HR 4200/S 2166	Senators Boxer/Snowe	Current law permits the Department of Defense to provide abortion services at military facilities in cases of life endangerment, rape or incest. However, in the tragic cases of rape or incest, the woman must bear the cost of the procedure herself. The Boxer/Snowe amendment allowed federally funded abortion care for military women who have been the victims of rape or incest.	10/8/04 House and Senate Passed	ANTI-CHOICE	10/28/2004 Became Public Law No: 108-375

209	Federal Refusal Clause (similar to Abortion Non-Discrimination Act)	Federal Refusal Clause	Sec 508(d) of H.R. 5006, Labor HHS Appropriations	(Included by Rep. Dave Weldon)	Any health care entity can refuse to perform, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions regardless of federal, state, or local laws to the contrary. Any law or regulation that requires such action could be considered discrimination and violators would lose all federal funds under the Labor-HHS-Education bill	9/9/04 House Passed (388 - 13)	ANTI-CHOICE	no	108th
210	Federal Refusal Clause (similar to Abortion Non-Discrimination Act)	Federal Refusal Clause			Included in Omnibus Appropriations Conference Report, FY 2005	11/20/04 House and Senate Passed	ANTI-CHOICE		108th
211	Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act	Accompanying a Minor Across State Lines	H.R. 748	Rep Ros-Lehtinen	To amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent the transportation of minors in circumvention of certain laws relating to abortion, and for other purposes.	4/27/2005 House Passed (270-157)	ANTI-CHOICE		109th
212	Amdt. to Department of Defense Appropriation for FY2006 (Amends H.R.1815)	Women in the Military	H.Amdt.209	Lep. Davis (CA)	Amendment sought to allow military personnel and their dependents overseas to use their own funds to obtain abortion services in overseas military hospitals.	5/25/05; House defeated 194-233	ANTI-CHOICE	no	
213	Raising a question of the privileges of the House.	Accompanying a Minor Across State Lines	H.Res.253	Rep. Conyers	To amend the Committee Report on the Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act to reflect that amendments proposed by minority members had been mischaracterized in the Report.	5/3/1005; On motion to table the measure Agreed to: 220 - 196	ANTI-CHOICE	n/a	

214	Amdt to Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Amends H.R. 2862)	International Family Planning	H. Amdt 2862	Rep. Maloney	An amendment numbered 6 printed in the Congressional Record to prohibit funds made available in the Act from being used to enforce any provision of law that prohibits or restricts funding for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).	6/16/05 House defeated (192-233)	ANTI-CHOICE	no
215	Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006		H.R. 2862, Sec. 102	Rep. Wolf	No DOJ funding from this bill can be used to pay for abortion except where the life of the woman is in danger or in the case of rape.	6/6/05 House Passed	ANTI-CHOICE	
216	Foreign Relations Authorization Act, FY 2006/2007 (H.R. 2601)	Contraception	H. Amdt 464	Rep. Chris Smith	Although the Amendment increased funds for family planning, it eliminated language on contraception as an obstetric fistula prevention technique agreed to in committee	7/21/2005 House Passed (223-205)	ANTI-CHOICE	
217	Access to Legal Pharmaceuticals Act	Contraception/ Emergency Contraception	H.R. 1652	Rep. Maloney	To establish certain duties for pharmacies when pharmacists employed by the pharmacies refuse to fill valid prescriptions for drugs or devices on the basis of personal beliefs, and for other purposes.			
218	Access to Legal Pharmaceuticals Act	Contraception/ Emergency Contraception	S. 809	Sen. Lautenberg	To establish certain duties for pharmacies when pharmacists employed by the pharmacies refuse to fill valid prescriptions for drugs or devices on the basis of personal beliefs, and for other purposes.			

219	Best Help for Rape Victims Act	Emergency Contraception	H.R. 1214	Rep. Maloney	To require that the recommended national protocol for sexual assault medical forensic examinations include a recommendation that rape victims be offered information about emergency contraceptives to prevent pregnancy.			
220	Child Custody Protection Act	Accompanying a Minor Across State Lines	S. 8	Sen Ensign	A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions.			
221	Child Custody Protection Act	Accompanying a Minor Across State Lines	S.403	Sen Ensign	A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions.			
222	Child Custody Protection Act	Accompanying a Minor Across State Lines	S.396	Sen Ensign	A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions.			
223	Compassionate Assistance for Rape Emergencies Act	Emergency Contraception	S.1264	Sen. Corzine	A bill to provide for the provision by hospitals of emergency contraceptives to women, and post-exposure prophylaxis for sexually transmitted disease to individuals, who are survivors of sexual assault.			

224	Compassionate Assistance for Rape Emergencies Act	Emergency Contraception	H.R. 2928	Rep. Rohman	A bill to provide for the provision by hospitals of emergency contraceptives to women, and post-exposure prophylaxis for sexually transmitted disease to individuals, who are survivors of sexual assault.			
225	Emergency Contraception Education Act	Contraceptives	H. R. 3326	Rep. Slaughter	To establish a public education and awareness program relating to emergency contraception.			
226	Equity in Prescription Insurance and Contraceptive Coverage Act of 2005	Contraceptives	S.1214	Sen. Snowe	A bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contraceptive drugs and devices, and contraceptive services under health plans.			
227	Expressing the sense of the Senate concerning <i>Griswold v. Connecticut</i>	Expressing the sense of a body in support of a Supreme Court case.	S. RES. 162	Sen. Snowe	Acknowledging the constitutional right to use contraceptives and resolving to take further steps to ensure that all women have universal access to affordable contraception.			
228	Family Life Education Act	Education	H.R. 768	Rep. Lee	To provide for the reduction of adolescent pregnancy, HIV rates, and other sexually transmitted diseases, and for other purposes.			

229	Informed Choice Act	Restrictions on Physicians and Medical Students	H. R. 216	Rep. Stearns	To authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to nonprofit tax-exempt organizations for the purchase of ultrasound equipment to provide free examinations to pregnant women needing such services, and for other purposes. The care provider must give the women receiving services information on abortion alternatives and show the woman the image of the fetus.			
230	Informed Choice Act	Restrictions on Physicians and Medical Students	S. 755	Sen. Bunning	To authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to nonprofit tax-exempt organizations for the purchase of ultrasound equipment to provide free examinations to pregnant women needing such services, and for other purposes. The care provider must give the women receiving services information on abortion alternatives and show the woman the image of the fetus.			
231	Josephine Butler United States Health Service Act	Restrictions on Physicians and Medical Students	H.R.3000	Rep. Lee	To establish a United States Health Service to provide high quality comprehensive health care for all Americans and to overcome the deficiencies in the present system of health care delivery. Includes requirement that women be given information about contraception and safe and convenient abortion services (Sec. 223).			

232	Parents Right to Know Act	Title X Funding and Family Planning	S.1279	Sen. Coburn	To establish certain requirements relating to the provision of services to minors by family planning projects under title X of the Public Health Service Act.			
233	Parents Right to Know Act	Title X Funding and Family Planning	H.R.3011	Rep. Akin	To establish certain requirements relating to the provision of services to minors by family planning projects under title X of the Public Health Service Act.			
234	Prevention First Act	Title X Funding and Family Planning	S.20	Sen. Reid	A bill to expand access to preventive health care services that help reduce unintended pregnancy, reduce the number of abortions, and improve access to women's health care.			
235	Prevention First Act	Title X Funding and Family Planning	H.R.1709	Rep. Slaughter	A bill to expand access to preventive health care services that help reduce unintended pregnancy, reduce the number of abortions, and improve access to women's health care.			

236	Recognizing the Importance of <i>Criswold v. Connecticut</i>	To Express the Sense of Congress a Supreme Court decision was Appropriate	H. Res. 311	Rep. DeLauro	Recognizing the importance of the decision of the Supreme Court, <i>Criswold v. Connecticut</i> , which 40 years ago held that married couples have a constitutional right to use contraceptives, thereby recognizing the legal right of women to control their fertility through birth control and providing for vast improvements in maternal and infant health and for significant reductions in the rate of unintended pregnancy, and for other purposes.			
237	Repairing Young Women's Lives Around the World Act	International Family Planning	H.R. 2811	Rep. Maloney	Would restore funding to UNFPA with the provision that all funds would go towards eradicating obstetric fistula.			
238	Responsible Education About Life Act	Education	H.R. 2523	Rep. Lee	To provide for the reduction of adolescent pregnancy, HIV rates, and other sexually transmitted diseases, and for other purposes.			
239	Responsible Education About Life Act	Education	S. 368	Sen. Lautenberg	To provide for the reduction of adolescent pregnancy, HIV rates, and other sexually transmitted diseases, and for other purposes.			

240	RU-486 Suspension and Renewal Act of 2005	Testing RU-486	S. 511	Sen. DeMint	A bill to provide that the approved application under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for the drug commonly known as RU-486 is deemed to have been withdrawn, to provide for the review by the Comptroller General of the United States of the process by which the Food and Drug Administration approved such drug, and for other purposes.				
241	RU-486 Suspension and Renewal Act of 2005	Testing RU-486	H.R. 1079	Rep. Bartlett	A bill to provide that the approved application under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for the drug commonly known as RU-486 is deemed to have been withdrawn, to provide for the review by the Comptroller General of the United States of the process by which the Food and Drug Administration approved such drug, and for other purposes.				
242	Sanctity of Life Act of 2005	Establishing Legal Rights of a Fetus	H.R. 776	Rep. Paul	Defining human life as existing from conception.				
243	Taxpayers' Freedom of Conscience Act of 2005	International Family Planning	H.R. 777	Rep. Paul and Rep. Bartlett	To prohibit any Federal official from expending any Federal funds for any population control or population planning program or any family planning activity.				
244	Title X Family Planning Services Act of 2005	Title X Funding and Family Planning	S. 844	Sen. Clinton	A bill to expand access to preventise health care services that help reduce unintended pregnancy, reduce the number of abortions, and improve access to women's health care.				

245	To amend title 38, United States Code, to	Establishing Legal Rights of a Fetus	S.423	Sen. Santorum	Makes a stillborn child an insurable dependent for purposes of the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance Program. "Stillborn child" does not mean aborted fetus.				
246	To require emergency contraception to be available at all military health care treatment facilities.	Emergency Contraception/ Women in the Military	H.R.2635	Rep. Michaud	To amend title 10, United States Code, to require emergency contraception to be available at all military health care treatment facilities.				
247	Unborn Child Pain Awareness Act of 2005	Establishing Legal Rights of a Fetus	H.R.356	Rep. Christopher Smith	A bill to forcing care-providers to tell women seeking an abortion that the fetus will experience pain during the procedure.				
248	Unborn Child Pain Awareness Act of 2005	Establishing Legal Rights of a Fetus	S.511S	Sen. Brownback	A bill to forcing care-providers to tell women seeking an abortion that the fetus will experience pain during the procedure.				
250	VAWA 2005 Reauthorization Act	Emergency Contraception	H.R.3171	Rep. Lofgren	Sec. 1002 requires that the National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Examinations to the effect that a victim of sexual assault who is at risk of pregnancy from rape should be offered information about emergency contraception, and should, if the victim so requests, be provided with emergency contraception on site.				

SUBJECT AREA	Total	COMBINED		104th		105th		106th		107th		108th		109th	
		Anti-Choice	Pro-Choice												
Total	214	182	33	50	9	44	13	30	7	27	3	26	1	5	0
Overall Percentages		85%	15%	85%	15%	77%	23%	81%	19%	90%	10%	96%	4%	100%	0%
Accompanying a Minor Across State Lines	8	6	2			2	1	1		1	1			2	
Banning a Late Term Abortion	38	36	2	8	1	12	1	6		2		8			
Clinic Protection	7	6	1	1				1	1	1		3			
Confirmations, Appointments and Nominations	5	4	1	2			1			2					
Contraceptives	7	4	3			1	2	1	1			1		1	
District of Columbia Funding for Abortion	4	4	0	2		1		1							
Education	5	5	0							5					
Emergency Contraception	3	3	0					2				1			
Establishing the Legal Right of a Fetus	14	14	0					4		6		4			
Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan	17	15	2	6	1	6	1	3							
Federal Refusal Clause	4	4	0							2		2			

International Family Planning	37	28	9	9	4	11	4	2	1	3		2		1
Medicaid Funding	6	6	0	5		1								
Research on Fetal Tissue	5	2	3	1			1		1	1	1			
Restrictions on Physicians and Medical School Students	2	3	0	2				1						
Testing RU-486/Mifepristone	3	2	1			1		1	1					
Title X Funding of Family Planning	13	10	3	3	1	3	2	1		1		2		
To Express the Sense of Congress a Supreme Court decision was Appropriate	3	0	3						2				1	
Welfare Funding	2	1	1	1	1									
Women in Federal Prison	7	7	0	3		2		1		1				
Women in the Military	24	22	2	7	1	4		5		2	1	3		1